Table 8-1. - Point Source Model Emission Inputs for SIP Revisions of Inert Pollutants[1]

Averaging time	Emissions limit (lb/MMBtu)[2]	X	Operating level (MMBtu/hr)[2]	X	Operating factor (*e.g.* , hr/yr, hr/day)
Stationary Point Source(s) Subject to SIP Emissions Limit(s) Evaluation for Compliance with Ambient Standards *(Including Areawide Demonstrations)*					
Annual & quarterly	Maximum allowable emission limit or federally enforceable permit limit.		Actual or design capacity (whichever is greater), or federally enforceable permit condition.		Actual operating factor averaged over the most recent 2 years.[3]
Short term (≤ 24 hours)	Maximum allowable emission limit or federally enforceable permit limit.		Actual or design capacity (whichever is greater), or federally enforceable permit condition.[4]		Continuous operation, i.e., all hours of each time period under consideration (for all hours of the meteorological database).[5]
Nearby Source(s) [6]					
Annual & quarterly	Maximum allowable emission limit or federally enforceable permit limit.[6]		Annual level when actually operating, averaged over the most recent 2 years.[3]		Actual operating factor averaged over the most recent 2 years.[3, 8]
Short term (≤ 24 hours)	Maximum allowable emission limit or federally enforceable permit limit.[6]		Temporally representative level when actually operating, reflective of the most recent 2 years.[3, 7]		Continuous operation, i.e., all hours of each time period under consideration (for all hours of the meteorological database).[5]
Other Source(s) [6, 9]					

The ambient impacts from Non-nearby or Other Sources (*e.g.* , natural sources, minor sources and ,distant major sources, and unidentified sources) can be represented by air quality monitoring data unless adequate data do not exist.

1 . For purposes of emissions trading, NSR, or PSD, other model input criteria may apply. See Section 8.2 for more information regarding attainment demonstrations of primary PM2.5.

2. Terminology applicable to fuel burning sources; analogous terminology (*e.g.* , lb/throughput) may be used for other types of sources.

3. Unless it is determined that this period is not representative.

4. Operating levels such as 50 percent and 75 percent of capacity should also be modeled to determine the load causing the highest concentration.

5. If operation does not occur for all hours of the time period of consideration (*e.g.* , 3 or 24-hours) and the source operation is constrained by a federally enforceable permit condition, an appropriate adjustment to the modeled emission rate may be made (*e.g.* , if operation is only 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. each day, only these hours will be modeled with emissions from the source. Modeled emissions should not be averaged across non-operating time periods.)

6. See Section 8.3.3.

7. Temporally representative operating level could be based on Continuous Emissions Monitoring (CEM) data or other information and should be determined through consultation with the appropriate reviewing authority (Paragraph 3.0(b)).

8. For those permitted sources not in operation or that have not established an appropriate factor, continuous operation (i.e., 8760) should be used.

9. See Section 8.3.2.